

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

New York, June 30.—The woman who, from necessity, lack of time or improvidence, has neglected her sewing will now sigh with discontent and discomfort, she needs cool gowns and has them not. But the woman who has been "forehanded," as the New England woman puts it, has the delightful consciousness of being ready for whatever the weather prophet may send. Still, as there are almost three months of warm weather yet before us, I will tell you of some of the latest creations put upon the market, which may be a help to the woman now putting up new costumes.

A dress of robin-egg surah silk combined with cream lace, was designed for church wear. The outlined pointed yoke and collar of lace and a dainty lace bertha following its outline, ending in two little jabots on each side of the point an dagain extended down the front to the belt line. The waist bloused slightly, while the skirt was of the same silk embroidered in a conventional design in cream silk. The sleeves were loose elbow puffs finished with an embroidered band of silk and ruffle of lace. The skirt was full, having tucks about the hips to dispose of all extra material, and was trimmed at the bottom with two knife-plaited ruffles about two inches apart and headed with an embroidered band. The hat worn with this costume was of cream straw, the bandeau of which was covered with blue ruffled ribbons while around the crown was a scarf of cream chiffon. A cream ostrich pom-pom from which waved a long aigrette was fastened on the left side of the brim close to the crown. The gloves were of cream silk, with the new open work arms extending to the elbow, and the parasol had an ivory handle and top of blue silk embroidered in cream silk to match the bands of the dress.

An extra wrap is always needed in summer and nothing is prettier than the little bolero wraps of silk and linen. One which will go well with the above costume was constructed of cream colored linen and decorated with cream edging and appliques of Irish lace.

For a long loose coat to throw over a light dress, dark gray chiffon broadcloth stitched with a darker shade of silk was used. It hung perfectly loose from the shoulders, its only fitting being accomplished by the underarm seams. Around the neck and long full sleeves were stitched collars and cuffs, while the buttons were of carved dull silver.

A pretty gown for warm afternoons was developed from thin white batiste combined with yoke, insertions about the sleeves and medallions in fine Irish lace, and a slash of flowered ribbon. The waist has a deep yoke of lace, back and front, which is outlined with a row of medallions, while the full puff sleeves which do not come to the elbows are finished with a lace

cuff and ruffle. The skirt is a one-piece circular model with clusters of three tucks between which and the bottom is a row of medallions a size larger than those used upon the waist. A large white chip hat trimmed with white ribbon would be an attractive accompaniment.

A pink linen jacket embroidered down the outer edges of the plastron front, was a chic little affair for wear with a white mohair skirt and batiste blouse. The buttons used were hand-painted, the embroidered cuffs and collar were edged with white lace and the little vest was of white embroidery. The hat was a Pater Pan of white leghorn decorated in the back with pink plumes.

The princess dress is extremely popular, and is a dressy mode for evening occasions. An example of the princess was developed in cream messaline, skirted at the waist for a depth of about six inches from which point the skirt is extended to a little above the bust line and is attached to a triple pointed yoke of all over lace edged with lace ruffings. The lower part of the skirt has a gathered flounce headed by a wide band of lace insertion, and another band of lace insertion is applied half way between this point and the waist. The sleeves are of the popular puff variety finished with a lace band and deep fall of lace. The underslip to this gown was of pastel green silk.

Although organdy had such a vogue last season it is just as popular this summer. A gown of this material had a simple full skirt with a slight train, and finished around the bottom with three overlapping ruffles of this organdy, edged with narrow Valenciennes lace. The waist had a Dutch neck finished with insertion and lace. The high giraffe had very long sash ends with fringe on the ends. Little jackets of plain or pompadour silk are quite a fad for wear with such light dresses. They usually fell just to the top of this giraffe and have wide short sleeves. Some of these are embroidered with flowers or vines trailing over the fronts, others are more simply trimmed with a rucking or shirred band. Another coat is made on the Louis XVI mode, which is a three-quarter length, tight fitting and finished at the waist line with painted buttons, back and front.

A pretty model for a girl's dress is a pink chambray. A stole effect of the material, ornamented with white embroidered dots a half inch in diameter and white braid, finished the waist. The skirt is box-plaited into a stitched band of the material, bordered on each side with the braid, and having two rows of machine stitching around the bottom.

Charming is a little frock in flowered lawn with a ground work of white strewn with garlands of violets. The skirt and waist are connected by an inch-wide band of lace insertion,

Two rows of the insertion go around the skirt and one around the sleeve-caps. The dress is worn with a guimpe of white dotted Swiss.

One young woman going to the country has given particular attention to the question of separate skirts and shirt waist and, in buying them, has kept in mind the different pleasures she will wish to enjoy.

First, for morning wear, she provided a pretty skirt of black and white cotton cheviot, for which she made two or three shirt blouses, the latter made exactly like a man's shirt and for which lawns, linens, chambrays and thin ginghams in regular shirt waist patterns are most used, although with this skirt a plain color would be in better taste; a bright tie and belt would give just the right amount of color for a finish.

For the afternoon there was a skirt in mode shade of homespun silk, trimmed with bands of insertion, and with this, of course, were many lingerie waists of fine embroidery, all-over eye-let, Hardanger and lace, the last to be worn over fancy slips.

For evening there was a skirt of white chiffon mohair and a couple of white and cream silk waists. A black silk skirt had a waist of black lawn embroidered in violets, another of black lace, and chiffon waist in black over green silk.

A driving suit of dark tan crash had a sort of short plaited skirt developed from a nine-gored pattern, and the long loose coat was cut in three pieces, the semi-fitting back and fronts depending on the underarm seams for their fitting. The sleeves were large, loose coat sleeves, and a shawl collar and cuffs were of brown linen embroidery. The hat was a smart cream sailor trimmed with brown velvet and brown and green peacock feathers and a loose brown veil. Tan gloves and parasol were the accompaniments.

Embroidered Swiss and handkerchief are the favorite materials for the graduating dresses of young girls, indeed, today there is a tendency toward extreme simplicity for all such gowns for young women. The day of silk and satin graduating dresses is almost a thing of the past for people of good taste, and they are very seldom seen. A charming gown for a young woman who will take her degree at one of our large colleges this month was a white organdy made over thin white silk, and depended for its decoration on medallions of point lace which its owner had in some way found time enough to make during the past winter—and she is an honor student, too. Point lace collar and cuffs and a belt of white silk completed the costume.

When shirt waists have become so small or worn they may still be utilized for corset covers or for gumpies for the little girl by taking out the center front band and putting in insertion and then cutting down the back

and facing for buttons and button holes.

It is said that the turpentine bath will keep the dainty lavender shades good condition as to color. It is made by putting a tablespoonful of turpentine into a pail of water in which the goods are soaked. Blues, pinks and greens should first have a bath of strong salt and water to set the color, and then one of sugar of lead to freshen it; and for black and white one laundress uses a solution of black pepper.

A number of new stocks seen were of mullinette, which stands dampness, held up by little, almost invisible supports, and covered by insets and medallions of fine lace.

Catherine Mann-Payzan.

Very Annoying to Some People.

People that are known to be weak and sickly, by their neighbors, are asked the question every day whether they are feeling better. Do you feel stronger? Are you gaining flesh? Their friends know if they are gaining flesh it is one of the sure signs of returning health. If they can only get a remedy that will make solid, healthy flesh, recovery is assured. People with nervous troubles, loss of flesh and strength, no ambition, languid, and always tired, have thin, watery blood. The food they eat does not nourish them, it does not make blood. If after each meal they would take Dr. Blood and Nerve Tonic their food would be turned into rich, red blood, making solid flesh and strength. The tablets are sold in boxes by all druggists for 75 cents, or three boxes for \$2. People who use this tonic gain in solid flesh from one to three pounds per week; they feel better and know they are on the road to health.

THE RELIEF WORK.

Now on What May Be considered a Normal Basis.

There now remains but very few people in this city unable to provide themselves with their daily food. Business of all kinds is rapidly resuming its normal course, and while there are a great many whose incomes are smaller, and likely for some time to remain smaller than before the fire, it is not believed that any who before that time were able to maintain themselves, or who have not, as the result of the fire, been deprived of their bread winners, need suffer for food for lack of work by which to earn it. Those who are still properly on the roll of those entitled to receive food, are mostly of the class which is likely to remain there for a long time. The clamor of the agitators who are attacking those charged with the administration of relief because an excess quantity of flour was sold, that the proceeds may be used in other forms of relief, deserves no consideration. They say it could have been "distributed." Of course it could. We are ashamed to say it, but ten times the quantity sold could be given away in this or any other city to those who are quite able to get their own food.

There are other forms of relief work far more pressing than the feeding of the people. There are a multitude of people without shelter in which they can pass the winter. Most of them, doubtless, lived in rented homes. Now their rent costs them nothing and they can save substantial sums toward refurnishing. Some had homes partially paid for, and one form of relief will be in assisting, by loans or reasonable terms, the reconstruction of their homes. The people must be got out of tents by November or there will be great suffering and a very large drain on the relief funds which can not be put off. There will in some cases be need for help in refurnishing. One very effective form of relief will be in assisting to rehabilitate the various charitable associations which were burned out. The people of the country who have so generously contributed to our relief did not undertake to restore to each family all that it had lost. They only proposed to relieve actual destitution. The forms in which relief can be wisely extended are almost infinite in number. The labor of investigation and decision will be very great. Thus far the direction has been in the hands of well-known men whose services have been gratuitous, but who cannot go into the necessary details without abandoning their own business, which they cannot be expected to do. The men who are morally and otherwise suitable to take active direction hereafter are young men engaged in the endeavor to establish and build up their own affairs. To ask them to serve without adequate remuneration for their labor and the neglect of their regular business would be more than the community has the right to ask or expect. They should be properly paid. There are many such young men in the city, and of those chosen to conduct the work no one has made any criticism, either as to their character or their competence. It will

be well if the chronic knocker will stop kicking.—San Francisco Chronicle.

LOVE MATCHES IN LAPLAND.

Primitive Methods of Courtship Result in Happy Marriages.

As soon as a Lapp female child is born and has been duly rolled in the snow—a ceremony which seems to take the place of baptism—she is dowered by her father with a certain number of reindeer, which are branded with her initials and kept apart as her special property. In proportion as they increase and multiply does her chances of making a good match improve. When an aspirant to her hand discovers that he has lost his heart he goes in search of a faithful friend and a bottle of brandy. The friend enters the tent of the bride's father and opens simultaneously the bottle and his business. The lover, meanwhile, stays outside buying himself with hewing wood or some like manual employment.

If, after the brandy and the proposal have been thoroughly discussed the eloquence of the prototype of John Alden prevails, the lover himself is admitted to the conclave and the young folks are permitted to rub noses. The bride accepts from her suitor a present of reindeer's tongue and the espousals are considered concluded. But the marriage does not take place until two or three years afterward and during the interval the prospective bridegroom is obliged to labor in the service of his intended father-in-law as diligently as did Jacob for Rachel.

When the marriage day arrives a priest performs the ceremony, should one happen to be available, but if not the young woman's papa merely strikes a spark from a flint and steel and pronounces the couple irrevocably husband and wife. When either of them dies the flint and steel are buried with them in order that they may be able to keep warm during the long journey to the unknown shore. The marriages are generally happy and might be used by the advocates of the simple life as a strong argument in favor of their cause.—Modern Society.

Bad Tricks of Lawyers.

"The most serious evil of modern practice." This is the significant verdict pronounced upon the present abuse of personal injury litigation.

The words are used, not by the employers who suffer through this abuse, but by the Green Bag, a magazine published by and for lawyers themselves. Practically the entire current number is devoted to this one subject.

One of the writers, in discussing the notorious runners, tells of a case in which the day after a street car accident, thirty-four suits were brought from one office in favor of passengers. Drug stores and barrooms are subsidized; it is carefully noised abroad that so-and-so is good for \$25 if a safe case is sent him.

A case in most of our large cities must wait at least two years before it reaches a jury. The cost of a trial is

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large, and since this must come out of the lawyer's pocket, unless a verdict is won, he makes the cases that he wins pay for those that he loses.

Even a handsome verdict is paid down by counsel's and doctor's commissions and the cost of trial to such an extent that a plaintiff would generally fare better if he had taken the better settlement offered by the claim agent of the insurance company. Many an uninsured employer would pay comparatively liberally if he did not know that his money instead of going to his injured workman, must pass across the itching palm of counsel.

Latest Magazines.

Six articles of first rate interest, six stories of exceptional quality, make up the bulk of the American for July. In "The Taming of Rogers," Sherman Morse recounts, in its full significance, Attorney-General Hadley's successful attempt to make Standard Oil obey the law. Hadley differs from many public prosecutors in that he obtained his results from the simple enforcement of existing laws. "Reaping where we have not sown," by Julian Ward Holburn, is an illuminating article on practical forestry as distinguished from sentimental preservation or stupid destruction. It is splendidly illustrated. The same writer in "The Quickening Spirit," has assembled a number of incidents illustrating the "sand" and resourcefulness of the San Francisco people in their hour of distress.

The July McClure's is a good heavy, and satisfying literary meal—some good articles on new things the world is doing, some important ones on vital topics of the day, and a good share of brisk and entertaining stories; the whole well served with attractive illustrations, many in color.

"At the Top of the Road," by H. B. Going, and "The Home Wind," are poems worth reading and remembering. Andre Castaigne's pictures for the Kipling tale are stories in themselves, full they are of information and the spirit and flesh and life of the time.

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FROM : OUR : RELIGIOUS : EXCHANGES.

Concluding the remarkable series of meetings in the South Congregational church, Concord, N. H., where a representative of every Protestant church gave the reason for the faith that was in him, the pastor, Rev. Dr. E. W. Bishop, summed up, as the product of the composite theological utterance, as follows: "There are now more points upon which we are agreed than upon which we disagree. The chance visitor to a strange church finds it hard to tell from the preacher's words under what denominational flag he is worshipping. The blessed era is fast approaching when we as a common army will face one common foe, God hasten the day!" "For my part," said Dr. Bishop, "I would rejoice in an ideal church which should combine the evangelical fervor of the Methodists, the honest expectancy of the Adventists, the intellectual freedom of the Unitarians, the companionship and fraternity of the Free Will Baptists, the contagious optimism of the Universalists, the independence and scholarship of the Congregationalists, the beauty and dignity of the Episcopal church, the tenacity to conviction of the Baptists, the cheerful lives of the Christian Scientists, the far-reaching statemanship and diplomacy of the Roman Catholics."—The Universalist Leader.

The same error that makes us think of the sky beginning somewhere over the tops of the hills makes us think of heaven as a distant and future fact rather than a present reality. Christ is in heaven, but heaven lies all about us. The church needs now and again to be reminded of this. Her teachers need to be warned that because this is so it is as much their duty to make a

heaven for men here on earth as it is to prepare them for a heaven hereafter. The church can count nothing foreign to herself that makes for righteousness here. She dare not by her indifference or aloofness repel those who, whether within or without the fold, are giving themselves heart and soul to the service of their fellows. The whole life of the community, its politics, its business, its charities, its educational and municipal activities, are as much the affairs of the church as any of those things to which we mistakenly appropriate the term "spiritual."—The Churchman.

"The statement that the days of our years are 'three-score years and ten' was supposed to be given by divine inspiration, and it is still regarded with such superstition that it really sets an artificial limit to the vitality and activity of many who, when this time comes, surrender, as they think, to a decree of the Almighty. Now, if some one could say with sufficient authority that the days of our years are four-score years, it would probably add many years to the working time of mankind. People now often apologize for 'living on borrowed time,' as they say, after the Biblical limit is passed.—The Christian Register.

That is a most beautiful proposal for reduction of armaments which the British house of commons said the other day should be referred to the coming Hague conference. Is it too much to hope that something may then be done? Is it more Utopian than a court of arbitration was when the first session at The Hague was held? A certain disagreeable fact is that all the so-called

"Christian" governments of Europe will be very slow to act, while it is the international Socialists and their allied advanced Liberals that can be depended on to urge the policy. Where does true Christianity lie?—The Independent.

In our highly organized civilization, our social and industrial sins are the more vicious in their effect. In many ways we are "tithing the mint and the anise and cummin, and omitting the weightier matters of the law—justice, righteousness and mercy." We are dealing with effects rather than with causes. We are covering vice rather than curing it.—The Arena.

Christian imperialism is a contradiction in terms. The Bible and the beyond do not fit. A missionary with a gunboat behind him is no missionary, but a political agent or a commercial adventurer. "My kingdom is not of this world, else would my servants fight."—F. W. Walker Pugh, in The Standard.

That Tired Feeling.

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